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pp. 459, 460), *canadensis* Schreber (1778) is perfectly tenable for this species, for those who accept names based on plates, as does Mr. Miller in the case of the mink, *Putorius vison* (Schreber), which rests on the same basis as *Lutra canadensis* (Schreber) for the otter. Moreover, the name "*canadensis*" had been in almost universal use for this species till two years ago, when an unfortunate attempt was made to replace it by "*hudsonica*," of twenty-five years later origin.

Another case that may be mentioned is the use of the generic name "*Rosmarus*" for the walruses instead of the prior name "*Odobenus*." *Rosmarus* Scopoli dates from 1777; *Odobenus* Brisson from 1756, becoming perfectly tenable from Brisson's second edition of his *Règne Animal*, published in 1762, or fifteen years before the tenable date of *Rosmarus*. We can hardly believe Mr. Miller has given these points due consideration.

There are no really new innovations in the technical nomenclature, but a new subspecies of the common deer is described on p. 83, under the name *Odocoileus americanus borealis*. The number of species treated is 105, with thirty-three additional subspecies.

J. A. A.

Pectoral Girdle of Reptiles. — Professor Max Fürbringer's¹ long interrupted studies on the comparative anatomy of the pectoral girdles and their muscles and nerves in vertebrates have been continued in a fourth part devoted to these organs in the *Amphisbænia* and the reptiles. The first 150 pages are devoted to an extended account of the skeletal elements of the pectoral girdles, breastbone, and humerus, including these parts in the fossil as well as in the recent representatives of the groups under consideration. This is followed by an account of the nerves to the shoulder muscles, after which a very exhaustive description of the shoulder muscles themselves is given. A final discussion of over 150 pages deals in a comparative way with the facts brought forward in the descriptive part and concludes with remarks on the phylogenetic relationships of the groups of reptiles to one another, to the birds, and to the lower vertebrates as shown by the structure of the parts described. The illustrations, some seventy figures in all, are beautifully clear and exact, and with the text constitute a work of monumental proportions.

P.

¹ Fürbringer, M. Zur vergleichenden Anatomie des Brustschulterapparates und der Schulterumskiln, *Jena. Zeitschrift für Naturwissenschaft*, Bd. xxxiv (September, 1900), pp. 215-718, Taf. XIII-XVII.